erly. There is nothing new in this policy. It is as old as history. From the beginning of recorded time the privileged class, the nobility, have pursued it with more or less success. Our nobility is only following in the foststeps of its illustrious predeces-sors. The Romans pursued it in the latter years of the Republic, with such vigor and thoroughness that the whole empire became reduced to the ideal con-dition of a Scuthern statesman: it was divided into immense plantations with well-trained gangs of hends, and few "poor whites" or "free blacks" to mosest the slaveholder or disturb his patriarchal rule. The consequence was, of course, rule. The consequence was, of course, the overthrow of the Republic and subsequently the easy
subversion of the Empire by foreign invaders. In
the best period of the Republic the Roman annals
are largely occupied with struggles between the patricians and plobeians, the slaveholders and the poor
freemen, similar to that which we have witnessed
to Konta. For contaring the two classes were conin Kanses. For centuries the two classes were conlinually contending about the settlement of the territories acquired by conquest—the patricians seek-ing to appropriate the public lands to themselves and their saves, just as our patricians are endeavoring

In the foundal ages the same strife went on. The nobles sought to repress free labor, and at one time nearly covered Europe with their plantations tilled by bondmen. Europe was saved by the rise of the hy bondmen. Europe was saved by the rise of the cities. The urban population overthrew the feudal slaveholders, just as in our Slave States the first effectual revolt against the supremacy of the nobility has been made by the City of St. Louis, to be followed at no distant day by Baltimore, Louisville and New-Orleans. The feudal nobility in many respects resembled our own, which, not without reason, delights to call itself "the Chivalry." It was equally violent, haughty, covetous of land, inclined to fillibustering, and disdainful of commerce, labor and the mechanic arts. For the most part, like our and the mechanic arts. For the most part, like our swn tobility, it was nutitled. Titles were confined to a few great families, on whom they were conferred by the monsrehs. The bulk of the nobility in the countries which still retain the feudal customs. toms, as Russic and some parts of Austria, are unti-fled. Nobility is constituted there, as it is practically in our Slave States, by the possession of slaves and

Plantation.

That our aristocracy will eventually be repressed and extinguished is morally certain. But the strug-gle against them may be long and serious. They are strongly intrenched behind delusions, the most formidable of which is their impudent assumption of the name of Democracy, which secures them the support of the ignorant foreign population and of the least reflective part of the native. The of the least reflective part of the native. The greatest permanent danger to be apprehended from them is the peopling of the unoccupied part of the continent by negroes to the exclusion of white men. With incredible effrontery they term their antagonists "Black" Republicans, and cry out vehemently against negroes and sgainst "Africanization," while the great aim of their policy is to extend the negro race into the Territories and to Africanize the content that the services have grown of late, that thent. So audacious have they grown of late, that they no longer affect to conceal their contempt for the lower classes even of the white race. A week or two ago The N. Y. Herald had an article con-2rasting the condition of the white laborers of the North with that of the enslaved laborers of the North with that of the ensured models. South, favorably, of course, to the latter, and mating plainly enough that the white laboring class ought to be made happy by being reduced to bondage. The Government organ here, The Union copied it with approbation, as sound and statesman fike. In fact, why should they not? No aristocracy, no nobility in the world avows more aristocratic, more undemocratic doctrines than the leaders of the self-styled Democratic party of this country; and it would be fully consistent, both with their prac-

tice as well their theory, to reduce to bondage the entire laboring classes without regard to race or color. The step from political to personal oppres-sion is but slight, and the party that could perpe-trate and sanction the outrages upon the settlers in Kansas may be considered capable of anything.

The case of the slave Betty recently decided by Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, is similar in character, though not in termination, to a case decided by the same learned Judge twenty-four years ago, in 1833. I refer to the case of the slave-child ago, in 1833. I refer to the case of the Med—The Commonwealth vs. Aves. A girl named Med, about ten years old, I think, who had been brought into the State by her master, was taken be brought into the State by her master, was taken be

brought into the State by her master, was taken be fore Judge Shaw by a writ of habeas corpus. Th case was argued at great length by Ellis Gray Loring and Rufas Cheate for the slave, and Benjamin R. Curtis for the master. The Court decided that the girl was free by being brought into the State, and she was accordingly taken from the master's custody and put under guardianship. master's custody and put under guardianship. I state the case from memory, a pamphlet report of it, published at the time, which I had preserved among my papers until within two months, having of course disappeared just when it was wanted. If I recellect rightly, Mr. Choate was quite fervid in arguing for freedom, humanity, abstract right and other "glittering generalities," while Mr. Curtis maintained, with cold moderation, the right of the master to carry his slave where he pleased, under master to carry his slave where he pleased, under

the Constitution of the United States.

I learn from Boston that private letters have rebeen received there from Salt Lake City written by some of Brigham Young's most intimate which most positive assurance is given that the Mor-mons will resist the United States troops. I hear also that your epecial correspondent on the Utah ex-pedition has lost his team of mules at Fort Laramie, from whence he will proceed on foot to Salt Lake City, a distance of 500 or 600 miles.

THE WAR DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1857.

Some of the debts incurred by the United States during the last year of two, are, as yet, meascertained, and do not enter into any estimate of the sufficiency of the reverue to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government, year by year. The Government has a large amount of floating debt, which it knows little about, and will not acknowledge till it becomes pressing.

ing.
It will be remembered that the California Mexican war debt, large in amount, took the Government by surprise; and the most surprising part of the matter was, that Congress admitted it, and it has actually been paid. But the end of that claim we have not

been paid. But the end of that claim we have not seen yet.

We have heard occasionally, but not very distinctively, of an Indian war in Washington Territory, and another in Oregon Territory, and of the employment there of volunteers and what not.

Gen. Wool always mantained that there was no war, except one created in the Territories against the Tressury of the United States. Such a position rendered him very unpopular as the commander of the military district of the Pacific, and he requested to be relieved from it. The Territorial Governors had their own way, pretty much, and did not lose sight of their popularity. But the Governor of the Territory of Washington—Gen. Stevens—maintained that the pretends I Indian war was made and kept up by the white settlers within his Territory, and undertook to restrain the operations within some bounds of plausibility, and declair martial law. For this just and necessary act be was signally rebuked by the Government, and was then superceded.

All the objects of the wars in these Territories being

an superceded.
All the objects of the wars in these Territories being complished for the present, the time has come for

accomplished for the present, the facting up the bills.

The amount of the new debt in the Territory of the amount of the new debt in the Territory of the amount of the new debt in the Territory of the amount of the new debt in the Territory of the new debt in the ne

The amount of the new debt in the Territory of Washington, so far as ascertained, is only \$1,600,000. The amount of various claims, including Indian depredations, coming from Oregon, is more grave—being several millions. There was twice as much show of fighting Indians in Washington as in Oregon, but the war was conducted under the direction of a vetaran military chief, who did not go altogether for humbug. For expanditures or debts incurred for supplies or voluteers, or depredations in these far-off regions, there is no limit and no accountability.

All this was bad enough in the old Seminole war, when forty millions were expanded, though the operations there were very much circumscribed in space, is comparison with the Territories of Washington and Oregon. But the whole country between the western boundary of Missour, half of the portion of the contificent which belongs to the United States, has been or is to be the theater of these treasury wars, miscalled Indian wars; and the extent and profit of the speculations can hardly be conceived, because their aggragate is dispersed over a large surface, and is distributed among many individuals.

We can tell what the last and next war against the Ceyennes is to cost!

The millions overations in Utah and in Kareen are

Ceyennes is to cost! The military operations in Utah and in Kansas are There is no doubt that many and in Kansas and the manual of estimates for the ensuing year from the Western Territories will be thrown out by the Department, and that the claimants will be thrown out by Congress into some provision. the Department, and that the claimants will worry Congress into some provision for them in the course of time. The effect which the vast expansion our settled Territorial limits is to have in the increase of our ex-

perdiffused is not yet developed. It is much to be feared, therefore, that it will be impracticable to limit the expenditures because to \$45,000,000, as is to be

The parties interested in the claims for Franch epo The parties interested in the claims for French epo-liation prior to 1800 have looked with confidence to the coming Congress and the present Executive for the final psyment of their claims. But the present and prospective revenue will, it may be supposed again defer the consummation of this measure.

THE IMPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1857 - The re port of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be presented to Congress next menth, will contain a statement show ing the Imports for the fiscal year 1857 of the rai fereign manufactures, namely: Woolen, (Silk, Linen and Iran.

L. INDER ORGE LIGHT		
MPARISON OF THE IMPORTS of factures for the fiscal	the principal	Poreign Manu-
**************************************	1856.	1857.
Woolen manufactures	25 918 000	28 685 760
Slik manufactures	32,861,000	27 600 100
Lipen manufactures	24,692,060	23 360 060
Total	26,535,000	4 21 531 000

The importations of woolen, silk and iron manufac-tures have decreased, while the importations of cotton and linen manufactures have increased. The decrease in silk importations amount to \$5,000,000, and the incotton importations to over two and a hal millions. The imports of lines, woolen and iron manu-factures have not materially altered. [Baltimore Am,

A CARD.

I had the honor on the evening of the 9th inst. to receive from the whole body of the American Mayoralty Convention, assembled at my own door, the appouncement from the lips of its President, that I had been unanimously nominated a candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York.

It would be impossible for me to express the surprise which this unexpected manifestation of pubic confidence and respect occasioned me, or adequately indicate the highly flattering and felicitous manner in which it was communicated; nor should I, in justice to myself, conceal the earnest wish I still entertain that this choice had fallen on some one more worthy and better qualified to discusrge the responsible and important duties of that office; having myself no aspirations for political preferment, pothing to decire with respect to public matters but a fair, efficient and honest administration of the Government-such an administration as shall insure the blessing of liberty and promote the great in terest of our city and common country. Huadreds of highly respectable and influential men of all political parties, who have recently approached me with a manifest desire to put me in nomination for the Mayor-alty, will bear me witness that I have on all co-assions endeavored to dissuade them from the use of my name in connection with that matter, and no one can say that I have sought the nomination from any source.

I regard this expression of the American Convention se indicating a preference for a candidate not claimed as a partisan, rather than as a nomination made on party grounds. However this may be, my political affiliations and affinities have been well known and strongly marked for more than thirty years; and this occasion calls for no explanation or defense of them. Moreover, I am free to declare that, while nothing but the highest sense of public duty could induce me to enter again upon the political arena, I would not accept, at this time, what might be strictly called a party nomination for any municipal office in this city; for, during a residence here of a quarter of a century I have been unable to discover but very little difference n parties, as connected with the deplorable administration of our local affairs; nearly all by turns, as they have crossed the stage of public action, in the viciss tude of political intrigue and corruption, having exhibited a pitiful incapacity to conduct the great public concerns of the city with either ability, economy or integ-

If, however, in view of the accumulated evils that weigh so heavily upon this devoted city, which are fearfully augmenting and daily becoming more oppressive and peruicious, the people, rising superior to party prejudices or personal predilections, are determined to rescue the Government from the destructive fangs of faction, and restore it to its appropriate and legitimate purposes, and infose into its administration an efficiency and vigor adequate to a more sub-tautial and satisfactory protection to the liberty, lives and property of our citizens, and adopt measures of reform and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money, my efforts, to the full measure of my feeb e abilities, shall not be found wanting in aid fee good a cause; and I shall cheerfully yield the objections I might otherwise have to the use of my humble us me in any way that shall be deemed by my follow citizens most conducive to the harmony and unity of action necessary to accomplish objects of so much importance JAMES E. COOLEY. to the public welfare. New York, Nov. 14, 1867.

THE ELECTION

The following counties are official, or nearly so. We have compared them with the vote for Governor of

last Fall:	1857.		1856.	
Clapp, Repub.	Putnam,	Tucker King, Dem. Repub.	Bronks,	Parker, Dam
Albany 3 805	4.183	7,582 4 478	6 855	7.919
Columbia 2,904	1.2.8	2.881 3 707	2 005	3 100
Cortland 2 182	290	1.220 3.510	658	1,233
Chentauque. 4 193	1.237	1.787 6.931	2042	1.837
Clipton 1,549	605	2.012 2.543	1,388	2,179
Delaware 2,543	1.061	2.295 4 023	1 931	2,386
Essex 1 238	714	1 298 2 837	1,011	1.184
Greene 1,297	627	2.402 1,931	1,955	2 541
Herkimer 3, 171	654	1.971 4 969	1.355	1.627
Fiam. & Fult . 1.675	529	1,703 2,685	1,178	1,662
Jefferscu 5 757	571	4 492 8,077	1,090	3,640
Livingston 2 S49	1.200	1,619 3,453	2.132	1,652
Montgomery 2 524	1.108	1.562 5,011	1,744	1,491
Macison 3 968	427	2 022 6,144	953	1 533
Monroe 4 927	1,531	4,550 7,880	3.197	4 735
Niegara2,589	1,395	1.252 3,856	2,025	1,882
Ningara 2.0 4	1,128	1,957 5,856	2,025	1.682
Onopdaga6,209	800	5,208 9,750	1,994	4.267
Oueida 7 572	463	6 680 10,852	1,746	6.571
Oswego5,595	E03	4.070 8 004	1.391	3.698
Otsego 4 529	218	4 435 6 213	1,310	3,683
Putpam 555	90	1 109 951	477	1.123
Queens 896	1 269	2,700 2113	2,304	2,561
Bockland 826	61.6	1.156 6 8	9.17	1,533
Rensselser 3,016	3,263	4 772 4 711	4,913	4,467
Sarstogs 3,064	1,890	2 837 4 310	2,685	2 541
St. Law1'ce.5,797	117	2 203 9 582	1.422	1 964
Schoharte1,670	740	2,871 2,178	1 700	2,953
Schementady 1 312	789	988 1 652	1,258	865
Buffolk 601	665	1.805 2,338	1,951	2,031
Ticgo 2,330	123	2,012 3 236	464	2,205
Warren 1 333	650	1.117 2.055	818	1,671
Washington 2,365	1.100	1,735 5,025	2,059	1,550
Wyeming 2,423	171	1,554 3,942	642	1,569
Yates 1 995	163	957 2,957	589	941

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to Oct. 1. It the Journal de Comercio of Sept. 30 we find the folowing:

It has been reported for some days back that the gravest disorder had broken out on board the U S. frigate St. Lawrence, anchored in this port. One of our colleagues this morning thus notices this rumor:

" It has been rumored that on board the America frigate St. Lawrence that on ever had mutinied and the atended to take the life of the Commedere and other efficers. It appears that one of the sailors convicted of an inference crime, had been condemned to a punishment which the Commedere did not judge to be sufficiently severe for a man who had twice been punishment the commedere and not judge to be sufficiently severe for a man who had twice been punished. lehed for the same cause. A new penalty being im-posed by the Court-Martial, the crew mutinied to such an extent that help was asked from the French and English men of war in the harbor to arrest the revolt-ers. A new Count-Martial was held and eighteen of

We are authorized to state that these facts are no altogether correct. On board the St. Lawrence five sailors are under trial for immoral conduct, but the process is not yet concluded, and consequently there has been no condemnation. There has been only one sentence on board the St Lawrence. Assilor insulted his officer and was condemned to finish his term of enliatment in a penitentiary in the United States. The supposed muticy is without any foundation report arose from the fact that on the 7th irst five men, who were on leave ashore

was not even informed of it. The false report of the unity created much excitement an the city.

The raise of coffee effected to-day (Oct 1), amount A back was taken for a Southern port & the United

States at 70 cents. There are no quotations of coffee in the pape." b fore us. The total exportation for the month of &

tember, was 250,112 bags. Freights were quoted to

the Northern ports of the United States at 50 cents,

and to Southern posts 70 cents.

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

In the Journal de Comercio of Rio Janeiro, we find dates from Buenos Ayers to September 15, and Monte video to September 18.

In Mostevices the coming election was creating stirring times. Parties were very much exeperated against each other, and all ides of conciliation was reudiated. Bloody events were expected to take place during November.

In Bueros Ayres, the Government had ordered all persons born in the country to entiet in the National Guard. Mesers. McKinlay. Alfred and George Lumb. at d John Dugurd, sons of English residents, and the brothers Kiapperbacks, sons of French residents, refused to exrol themselves in the civil corps, declaring that they had adopted as their country the country of their parents. The Government decided that b the Constitution all persons born in the country were citizens of the State, and ordered these gentle men to be arrested for violation of the law Af er the'r arrest, protesting against the violence that was done their persons, they provided substitutes whose services in the National Guard were refused The French and English Consuls had laid the matter before the Ministers at Parana, and great excitement existed in consequence.

MORE OF THE STORM.

From The Rochester American, Nov. 12. The Genesee is said to be higher than at any time since the great flood of 1835. It is already above the water-mark of 1843, and the river is still rising. The apper mills are not only stopped by back water, but their lower floors are entirely submerged. Along the swollen correct of the Genesee come floating flood-word, trees, hay, corn-stalks, pumpkins and other evidences that the water up south has encroached upon the lands devited in agriculture.

the lands devoted to agriculture.

BIG TREE AT GENESSO—The telegraph yesterday announced the destruction of this famous old tree by the flood. It stood on the river bank, west of Ginethe flood. It stood on the river bank, west of G-neseo, and was not only a conspicuous object, but also
an object of interest, as holding a promiennt place in
the histery and tradititions of the Genesee Valley.
Beneath its shade in 1797, a Commissioner appointed
by Warhington (Col. Jeremian Wadsworth), made a
treety with the Indiana, the celebrated Red Jacket
leading the councils of the Aborigines By this treaty
for \$100,600, the Loisess currendered all the
Holland purchase and the Mortis Reserve, and
cettain tracts were eaved out from them in
Western New-York. In 1790, James Wadsworth purchased a part of the "Big Tree" tract of his under
Jeremiah, and came into this country with his brother
Wilson It was early in June, 1790, that James Wadsworth passed his first night in the woods near the ta worth passed his first night in the woods near the is mone tree, and there, close by, he created his first cabin on the river trail, and just below the present village of

Geneseo.

The old tree has many mourners, and in Geneseo for many years, the people will relate its traditions, while they deplere the passing away of the land mark. It is hardy less sacred than the Charter Oak, at Hartford, where a Wadsworth of the elder day concealed the charter of the young Colony.

So complete and general is the interruption of the usual channels of intelligence and travel that we are without any definite information of the extent of the damage cone by the freshet in this region. From the Velley, we learn generally that there has been a very great destruction of bridges, and that as in mease amount of property, in fences, crops and live stock, has been every the experimental that the day yesterday, but last evering it was said to be again rising, showing that the waters from the hills of Allegary are just being feet. It is said by persons who have resided here for the past thirty years, that on but one occasion have the waters of the Genesee reached so high a point as yesterday, which was in 1835.

The train on the Coroing road yesterday went as far as Way and The track was found in good order thus

Way and The track was found in good order thu far, though subureiged in many places.

Eastward, matters remain about the same as yester day. The railroad men succeeded yesterday

to in in pushing a car, containing the Albany mail over the submerged portion of the track between Clyde and Lock Berlin, and the mail arrived here at It was not deemed safe however, to e passage of locomolives over the road, and no train ere dispatched from here last evening over eithe

nte. The hotels here are full of travelers, and a large number remain seated in the case at the depot, getting what little rest they may. No more trains will be sent here from Buffalo until the road eastward is to Buffalo urtil communication with Albany shall have that can be core, but the elements are against them, degree of patience on the part of the traveling public.

degree of patience on the part of the traveling public.

The earth from The Cleviand Heald lith.

The earth from the Lyke to the Onio must now be thoroughly saturated. Tais storm, which prevaited almost continuously here from Friday night to Monday evening, was une companied by high wind. Most of the time the rain fell steadily and at times in torrents. The Chyahoga is high overflowing the bottoms in places, but se yet we hear of no serious damage. The Grand River at Paitesville last evening was very high, as was also the Black River at Elyria this merning.

We learn by The Columbus Journal that the Scioto has usen and overflowed its banks, and is bigner than it has been for severa years. Much damage is anticipated.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE.

FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

The fellowing is the letter from the Rev. Thoma Williamson, published in The St Paul Times, the substance of which came by telegraph:

stance of which came by telegraph:

PAJUTAZEZ, Oct. 25, 1857.

A report reached this neighborhood on day before yesterday, that five hundred American soldiers have been cut off by a large party of Tretowan, near the Masscari river. The news was brought here by a man from near the upper end of Big Stone Lake, whose so in-law (one of the upper Siesit inwas) had just returned from a camp of the langktonwan, on the Missouri river, where it a least the news.

where he keard the news.

He reports that while he was there a number of Tectonwan came to the camp of the Bashtonwan He reports that while he was there a number of Tectonwan came to the camp of the Hanktonwan to dance the realp dance, and that he saw them mounted on the draggon horses, with the holsters and pistols which they had taken. They said that the Long Krives were going to war, and not very far from some Fort on the Missouri and as they proceeded westward they camped near a large body of the Tectonwan, who hearing their drums, in the night surrounded the camp and while they were nearly all asleen rushed

who hearing their drums, in the night surrounded the camp, and while they were nearly all asleep rushed upon them and killed them with their knives and warchube before the Long Knives could get their guns or horsee, and not one eccaped.

It is common for warriors to magnify their exploits, and we hope there is much exaggeration in this report; but if two or even one Fundred of our soldiers have beer thus cut off, it is a sad case. I fear there is tuth in it. It is very improbable that not one stould have escaped, and likely you will have some account of it from other sources not far from the time this reaches you. You loob less remember that persons acquaited with the Sioux, almost without exception, apprehenced that trouble would grow out of the neglect of our Government to seed a d. technent of our army to punish those who perpetrate the murders our arm y to purish those who perpetrate i the murder at Spirit Lake.

The young man who brought the news to Big Stone Lake, says that at a feast to which he was called by the Hanktonwan, he say next to be spaduta, who exic the Hank tollwen, he est next to he spaduta, who said to him, "Lest Summer you Sissiton wan tried to kill "me for killing some Long-Kenves. Now, far more "Long-Kenves have been killed, but I was not present I have, however, found relatives among the "Testonwan, who will receive me kindly." He confirms the report of the old man's entire bindness, and says that beside himself two of his sons and a son-in-

reys that beside himself two of his sons and a son-in-law are in that region.

I have confidence in my informant that be gave me the above news as be received it from the fisher-in-law of the man who brought it from the Missouri, and he believes it true; but as he is not acquainted on the Missouri river I could not learn from him on what part of the river the Fortie situated from which the were taken off in a state of beauty intozication.

They became unruly during the night, and were put under arrest. The occurrence was, however, deemed of so little consequence that the Commander-in-Calif.

Lake. As the messagers came supress to bring the civil Justice.]

news, it is probably not more than two or at least three weeks since the battle occurred.

They report further, that a party of the lhanktonwan had recently returned from an unsuccessful expedition against the Good-Ventures or Ricarus, who reside on the Missouri above them. That having in this expedition lest five or six of their solders, they purpose coming, next Spring or Snumer, to cry to the Sissitonwan, Warpob i wan and Mdewakantonwan for the help to exterminate those their enemies. The Sissitonwan are apprehensive they will come in large numbers with a view of being present at the annulty payment, and view of being present at the annuity payment, and give much trouble to the annuity Indians and whites who live among them, and have sent to advise the Warpetshwan urgenly to request that the payment may be made early and be overbefore they come, and thus prevent their coming. Thos S Williamson.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

MEETING IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of nuemployed mechanics and laborers was held last evening, in Ouderdork's Hall, No. 405 Grand street, for the purpose of taking measures to secure employment.

Mr. Jeseph Brundage called the meeting to order.

and on his motion Mr. Edward Falkner was called to the chair. Mesers. Wm. Merritt, Joseph Bruadage, Joseph Bevan and Cornelius Lafarge were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Thomas Gallaguer and William Falkter Secretaries. Mr. Falkner, on taking the chair remarked that it had been stated that twenty-five thousand persons were out of employ in the city; but he did not believe it, and from what he had beard and seen of the processions and meet irgs of the so-called unemployed he felt satis fied that there were very many among them who had no disposition to work, and would not do so even if they were offered \$2 a day for their services. The course pursued by the masses who had held the meetings in the Park and Tompkins square had done the cause of the industrious and worthy and peaceably disposed working men a deal of harm. The measur he proposed was to have each man of the ward who was out of employment register his name, place of residence, occupation, and, if married, the number of his family depending upon him for support; to appoint a Committee to wait upon them at their homes and investigate their condition, and thereby ascertain the truth of their representations, and whether the partie are entitled to any efforts in their behalf; in case their names would be handed over to the Central Park Commissioners and others, with a view of se ouring employment for them at once, in praference to giving it to strangers and such persons as are less deserving of public sympathy.

The views of Mr. Falkner were fully indorsed by the meeting, and about forty persons of those present registered their names. The following communication which had been addressed to the Chairman, was the

which had been addressed to the Chairman, was then read by one of the Secretaries:

New-York, Nov. 13, 1857.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1857.

Siz:—Seeing an advertissment in The Tansyon for a meeting for the benefit of the workmen of which you are Chairman f went beg to call your attention to my case. I have depending on ny support a wife, a billed cousin and her little boy, and have not now the means of supporting them. I say not charity, but work, to earn my deily bread. I am a finisher by trace, but have hed no work for four menths, so you may think that I have red of it now. I am willing to work as a laborer at a dollar a day in the Central Park or elsewhee, for the Winter, until my anchors sets brisk again. Hoping you will do all you can for no. I remain yours.

Mr. Enos Elliott said such men as were in the habit of mandians their wares in dissipation and then head-

of spending their wages in dissipation and then beat ing their wives, would not be very likely to meet with much assistance from this organization; and if they even got work, and were found to be misappropriating it, would soon have permission to stay at home again. He also stated that to such of the unemployed s might desire to move West with a view of trying their fortunes, at least where all might obtain ampl remoneration for their services, measures would be taken to send them out if possible.

Mr. Marcus Ferris also briefly addressed the meet ing to the same effect; and Mr. George M. Roberts enlivened the meeting by singing a couple of temperance

Mr. Falkper stated that inasmuch as many had me probably not seen the notice, and on that account had not attended the meeting, he would receive the names of all who might wish to register them in the list of uremployed, and would be glad to give them an opporturity at his residence, No. 5 Margin street.

On motion, Messrs. Elliott, Falkner and Brundage were appointed a Committee to call at the residenof these who had entered their names, and if found worthy of sympathy, to urge their claims to the proper authorities for work. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Falkner.

THE TURF.

TROT BETWEEN BROKER AND BUCKSKIN. From The Hartford Courant of Nor 13.

The long talked of trot between Dalton's celebrated se Broker and Roberts's horse Buckskin, owned i this city, came off yesterday afternoon. The purse was \$250; two-mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Buck-kin won the first two heats, and Broker the last

three. There was considerable of a crowd present, many considering this to be the greatest race of the sensen. The borses were led upon the track at 22 o'clock—the owners driving in pracen.

Rirt Heat—At the first time up, the word "go" was given, "Euckshin" having the pole, and both horses kept side by side for about an eighth of a ndle, when "Buckskin" brake up and "Broker" took the lead and kept it until the third half nille, when "Buckskin" made a dash and won the heat by two lengths. Time—5:52.

Second Heat—"Buckskin" baving the pole, he managed to keep the lead the first time round. "Broker" broke and lost considerable ground, but recovered himself and closed the sap hardsomely. He, however, broke again on the third half mile and fell off, and "Buckskin" won the heat by about fifteen rods. Time—6:40.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.-From th e'urns published in The Mississippian, The Union makes up the following table, showing the Congress ional vote of the State at the election on the 5th ultimo

Lemer's majority	9
Davis's majority	9
Singleton's majority	,

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- Dr. Joseph T. Caris, at eminent physician of this city, committed suicide on Friday morning by ahooting himself through the heart with a piatol. The terrible deed was committed in his own office at about 111 o'clock, and he died almost instartly. We have not heard any cause assigned for this melancholy act, but presume that he was laboring under a temporary wandering of the intellect, from which in former years he had once or twice been a enfferer. Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The Jury returned a verdict that the de ceased came to his death by suicide while laboring urder a temporary derargement of mind. Dr. Cartie was about 42 years of age, a native of Danbury Conn., and one of the earliest homeopathic physician of this city. He stood high in his profession-was man of fire culture a connoisseur in music and art, and possessed great mechanical genius. His funeral will take place on Monday text.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. -The de'ega'es to the Republican Convention of the VIth Judicial District met last evening at the Earle House, corner o Sixth averue and Iwenty-third stree", and on the secord ballot nomins ed John Waire for the office of

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

ESCAPE OF THE KING AND HIS SONS

AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN AGAIN. MARKETS DULL AND FALLING.

\$1,000,000 IN SPECIE.

CONSOLS 891 a 891.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone which sailed from Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of Saturday the 31st ultime, arrived here at 71 o'clock Friday morning.

The Arabia brings £205,682 7/2 from Liverpool, and 26,475 80-100 from Havre. The Arabia reached Liverpool on her outward

passage at eight o'clock on the evening of the 25th The Steamship City of Washington arrived out at Liverpool at 10 p. m. on the 27th.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton and the New York at Glasgow on the 29th. The Argo arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The news by this arrival is of a highly important haracter.

Daihi had been stormed and captured by the British Several important failures are reported in England reluding the Borough Bank of Liverpool.

The Produce markets all stagnant, and prices much

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Com Our Own Correspondents LONDON, Tuesday, Oct 27, 1857.

Prussia has, during the last few weeks excited the greatest interest in all political circles. The King, altogether disabled by an apoplectic fit, could still not be persuaded to name his brother Regent. and the Government was theoretically at a standstill that is to say, a practical illustration was given how superfluous kings are in general, since in spite of the Kine's illness everything went on as before. At best he has consented to appoint the Prince of Prussia bis Vicegerent for three months, though it e well known that even if he should recover from the last attack, his softened brain must incapacitate him for the transaction of business for a long while, if not for ever. He has lost his memory, but still he clings tenaciously to his royal power, and is jealous of his brother, lest he should become popular during a temporary regency. As to the Prince of Prussia, he declares in his first manifesto, that he will carry on the government according to the intentions of his royal brother, and in conformity with the Constitution. But the Prince is known as an adversary of Russia, and his English predelictions have lately been strengthened by the matrimonial alliance of his son. Accordingly, Lord Palmerston will certainly take advantage of the Regency in order to settle the Moldo-Walachian question agree-ably to the wishes of Turkey as well as of Austria, by having them separated, as two distinct province governed by two indigenous princes for life. In fact the Constitution of the Danubian Principalities wil remain pretty much the Danubian Principalities will remain pretty much the same as it was before the war. The French influence at Constantinople has siready gone down, and Redshid Pasha and Lord Redchiffe are once more rampant.

Napoleon, who does not do matters by halves, has just abelished the last remnant of the freedom of education in France, by same like in the freedom of

just abelished the last remnant of the freedom of education in France, by assimilating the Collège de France to the other educational establishments. From the time of Francis I., in the beginning of the sixteenth century, this celebrated institution has not been controlled by the University, or even by the State. The professors were elected by the Council, not appointed by the State, and the lecturers were not amenable to the Sorbonne. All this has now been changed, and the Collège de France will suffer into the adventional corresponding of France. enter into the educational organization of France losing all its privileges. This new encroachment, and still more the disclosures at the trial of Count Migeon at the Court of Colmare, for having assume titles, and having carried his election as member of the Legislative Assembly under false pro tenses, has damaged the imperial prestige be-redemption. Jules Favre, the counsel for the ferdant, branded the maneuvers of the Government in a most eloquent speech, he proved the electioneer-ing tricks of the imperial officials; he pointed to the intimacy between the defendant and the Ministers of State-for Migeon is a law-and-order man, though the Government is now ashamed of him-and di-closed all that abyss of corruption, gambling an preced all that abyse of corruption, gambing and precedity into which France has sunk during the Second Empire. Migeon was to be deprived of his seat in the Assembly, but the Court declared its is-competency in regard to this question, though on another count he was sentenced to a few weeks' unprisonment. The trial has excited the most intense contestion in France and the contestion in France has sunk and the second the contestion in France has sunk during the contestion in France has sunk during the procession of the contestion in France has sunk during the procession of the contestion egitation in France, on account of the curious reve aguation in France, on account of the curious for lations by the witnesses for the defense, which were as damaging to the Government as the trial of Capt. Deiseau at Algiers. Napoleon was angry that the Ministers, by an excess of zeal, had taken up the affair, but it was too late to stop it.

The American crisis cannot fail to have the most interest of the experts of the capture of the experts of the capture of the experts of the experts

serious political results in Europe. The exports for the next few months from France and England to the States will fall off; the manufacturers, losing such an important market, cannot continue to work full time, and, coupled with the tightness of the money market, the workmen will be thrown out of employment, especially as Hungary and Russia are this year equally unable to meet their liabilities-the plentiful harvest having brought down the price of wheat, which is the principal export of these countries, to a mere trifle. It is most remarkable that the last menetary crisis, which brought about he French Revolution, was originated by the back harvest of 1846, while the present one has broket out principally because wheat has become unsalable except at ruinous prices, on account of the genera abundance. Of course, the good harvest is but the opportunity, not the cause of the crisis; but it was the reliance upon this crop, and the hope to sell it at the prices of the last three or four years, which induced people in Europe as well as in America to run into debt. In Austria, business is at a stand run into debt. In Austria, business is at a stand still, and though the crisis has not yet developed itself fully, many important houses have failed, and a general panic is apprehended. As to France, who can know what may happen during the Winter?

The capture of Delhi on the 20th of September, before any of the European reenforcements had arrived, gladdens the heart of the English. Their

loss, however, was severe; amounting to 40 officer, and 600 men, in an army of little more than 4,000 Europeans. The center of the insurrection having thus come into British possession, all the forces may new safely be directed against Ouds, which become the last focus of the mutineers and probably the hiding place of the last of the Great Moguls, the deluded King of Delhi, who has succeeded in escaping, together with his family. A long campaign is still required against the marauders and robbers, the remnants of the mutineers, who for a long time wi be the scourge of the country; but the principal work has now been done, and no further disasters are to be apprehended. It seems, however, that the important town of Gaya has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who had defeated a corps of Sikhe sent from Patua against them.

It seems that England and France are putting the

screws on Naples. Murat claims the private property of his father, and Lord Palmeraton the release of two British engineers, who were taken prisoners on the steamboat on which Pisscarne made his attempt to revolutionize the kingdom. Though unconnected with the conspiracy they were still fet-tered and ill-treated by the Napolitan Government, and are still confined in one of the worst dungeons.

INDIA.

The Indian mail had reached England with dave from Calcutta to the 25th of September and Bombay

to the 3d of October.

The news is very important, Delhi, the stronghold of the mutineers, Laving been assaulted and carried by

the Europeans. The assault was commenced on the morning of the 14th September, the siege-train having previously re-duced the bastices and curtain, against which its fire was directed, to crumbing rains. The attack was nade in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed. The others were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate to the north of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, where an obstinate but ineffective resistance was made by the mutizeers. The next day the British commenced firing on the magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it 125 pieces of cannon. The official dispatches end at this point, but intelligence, in which full reliance was placed, had been received to the effect that after three more days of aghting, the British troops on the 20th took entire possession

The loss of the British in killed and wounded in stated at 600 men, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped on of the city, among them the King of Deihi and his two sons disguised in women's ciothes. The Knglish Covairy had moved forward to intercept and destroy the

In his order for the assault, Gen. Wilson stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

Scinde, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

Ger. Outram's force reached Cawapere on the 16th of September, and on the 19th Gen. Havelock left that place for the relief of the beleas useed garrison at Duolonow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expeabout the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet. Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assa A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been de

One hundred and fifty prisoners taken by Gen. Mail at Campore are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Gouncil had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the Generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned both in India and Sa-

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of direffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurrachee, the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disarmed, and about twenty men of the regiment had been convicted of serious plot to murder all the Europeans, and executed. At Hyderabad in the same province a company of native artillery had been disarmed.

The whole of the north-east frontier is said to be to disturbed state. Considerable recaforcements had arrived at Cal-

cutta. The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was

perefectly quiet. To the north-west of Delhi, Gen. Van Cortian it was busily represeing disturbance and resettling the country.

The Bergal Hurkaru newspaper had been stopped, but the license was restored after the lapse of a week. At Calcutta, the Produce market was unaltered, but there was some improvement in the demand for imports. Freights were dull and money very tight. Re-

charge on London, 2s. 3jd. for credit. At Bombay trade was active and money aban Excharge on Lordon, 2s. 13d. The monsoon was a an end and had been a very favorable one.

At Madras prices of exports were high. The import market was steady. Money easy. Exchange 2s, 2id.

ENGLAND.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND. The Arabia's advices were published in Louden Monday the 26th ultimo, and the Money article of The

London Times, dated that evening, says:

"The entire suspension of specie payments by the
New York and Boeton Banks is the most sattractory
announcement that could have been looked for." The papers generally regard the matter in much the

On the Stock Exchange the news was at first se garded as unfaverable, and Consols opened at a de-cline of an eighth, but this was soon more than recovered, and on the capture of Delhi becoming knowe, the market became very firm, and the closing price

The demand for discount at the Bank was excessive under the apprehension of a further rise in the rate, but rone took place.

The suspension of W. H. Brand & Co. of Lon den, engaged in large American transactions, was a bounced. Liabilities stated at £140,000.

On Tuesday, the suspension of the Borough Bank, of Liverpool, took place, owing to the refusal of the Bank of England to make certain advances. The claims of depositors are stated at nearly a million and helf, but the capital of the bank would ultimately

meet all demands. The event created considerable embarrassment in Liverpool, and later in the week several firms em-

ended in consequence.

On the Stock Exchange the funds declined | per

ent under this Bank failure. On Wednesday the advices by the City of Washington were published, and served to strengthen the fe-vorable impression made by the Arabia's news. The funds fluctuated somewhat during the day, and money was in very active demand.

The house of Thornton, Huggins, Ward & Co, of Huddersfield and Marchester, failed, with liabilities for half a million sterling in the American trade. Several other American houses were hard pressed, but it was expected they would get through. Charles Smith & Co , of Manchester, in the Muslin trade, were brought

down in connection with the difficulties in Glasgow. The East Irdia Company were borrowers of £750, 060 to provide for eliver remittances about to be made

by them to Calcuta.
On Thursday, the Stock market was buoyant, and an acvance in the funds was well meintained. Mossr was in active demand at the Bank, but was quite abunbant in the Stock Exchange at 4 to 5 ? cent. The failure of James Condie, writer, Porth, was a

sourced. Liabilities about £180,000. Assets very The Western Bank of otland, at Glasgow, had been in difficulties, but it was announced that it would

receive full aid to meet them. It is said that one of the conditions under which aid was furnished, was that the Bank should ultimately wind up. Its deposits are reported to amount to about

On Friday, the Stock market was active at an advarce, and Consola closed at 89; #89; for Money, ead 89; #89; for Account. Money continued in good de-mand at about 8 V cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week £154,684.

Nothing is definitely stated in regard to the Liverpool failures. They are believed to be mostly connected with the trade of the British American Prov-

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

From The London Daily News, Oct. 27. The great American panic seems at length to asset reached its cilinex. The announcement brought by the present packet that the best, most trusted, and most rolld banks in the United States, including those of Boston and New York, after long defying the storm, have at length succumbed, and suspended specie payments; that the bills of the best accredited railway companies in the country have been "protested"—in some cases for amounts which would be regarded